

## CHINA'S DESTINY

England's Course in China  
Conflict Misinterpreted,  
Says the Pekin Daily News

Unofficial Organ of the Manchu Government Believes  
That Great Britain's Intentions were Honorable, but  
Wrong Impression Was Conveyed to Empire.

## IMPERIAL PRINCES ADVISE THRONE TO YIELD

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.)  
HERALD BUREAU,  
LEGATION QUARTERS,  
PEKIN, FRIDAY.

The Pekin Daily News, the unofficial organ of the Chinese government, commenting on the HERALD's editorial, says:—  
"Of course we are not in a position to endorse completely our New York contemporary's views, for we have not been made the confidant of the British Legation. However, we are much impressed by the HERALD's utterances, and we are inclined to think that, besides being very forcible, it makes a stereoscopic portrait of the situation, excepting perhaps in that part where Great Britain is reported to have played."

"We believe the motive of England throughout to have been honorable, although somewhat unfortunate in that such a wrong impression has been made upon the Chinese people, especially those in the North, as to impair her integrity and impartiality."

The News attributes England's coming forward in the rôle of mediator to a desire to protect the vast commercial interests of the Yangtze Valley, but adds:—  
"The time for her coming forward was rather inopportune and furnished just cause for suspicion."

The News believes Great Britain is averse to breaking up China, since, as the HERALD points out, the maintenance of China's integrity is essential to the protection of Anglo-Saxon interests, and adds:—  
"It is mainly to England's interest as well as ours that China remain intact. The only possible means whereby to attain this would be to leave the imperial government to solve the momentous problem by herself, without giving the people grounds to suspect that she is secretly helping the revolutionary cause."

The Pekin and Tientsin Times, an English newspaper published in Tientsin, takes up the cudgels at length in behalf of Great Britain and claims that she has only acted as the mouthpiece in concert with the Powers.

"Any credit or blame for the policy of the Powers during the crisis must be shared equally," says the Times. "To single out the British policy for criticism at this juncture appears to us as tantamount to condemning that of the other five Powers, including the United States itself."

J. K. OHL.

JAPAN'S NEWSPAPERS  
DEFEND HER COURSE

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.)

Tokio, Friday.—Referring to the HERALD's editorial on the Chinese situation, the Osaka Asahi today says:—

"Rashness and self-contradicting characterize the HERALD's article and its Pekin correspondence. If America, while aware of the perils attending loans to China, still wants to lend, let her go ahead, but the charge that Japan and England are following a policy of obstruction is untrue, as is also the assertion that England is opposing the imperialists."

The Taiyuan reminds the HERALD that a majority of the young revolutionaries, forming the nucleus of the party, were educated in Japan by Japanese.

The Japan Times devotes a long article to the HERALD editorial.

"The HERALD," it says, "is laboring under a profound mistake. The dissemination of such unfounded suspicions wrongs all parties concerned. It is sheer wrongheadedness to blame England for acting as mediator. Does the HERALD contend that Japan and England should have assisted the Manchu government with military and naval forces to crush the revolution? Such a course was possible, but it would have caused a breakup into North and South with fearful international complications."

The newspaper regrets that the HERALD credits certain Pekin reports and was "led into making suggestions apparently intended to sow the seeds of discord between Japan and England."

"The Japan Advertiser, though it is an American organ, attacks the HERALD and says:—  
"Common sense and a little inquiry in the right quarters would have been sufficient to convince this usually wide-awake newspaper of its error in supposing that England wants a republic." It advises the HERALD "to guess again."

MANCHUS TO ADVISE  
THRONE TO YIELD

PEKIN, Friday.—The Manchu princes of the imperial clan met today and resolved to advise the Throne to retire immediately to Jehol, about 120 miles to the northeast

of Pekin, whither the imperial family has usually retired for the summer.

The decision of the princes has aroused apprehension of a possible transfer of the Chinese capital to Nanking, which would open up a wide field for foreign adventure in Northern China. It would also accentuate the disorganization of trade. It is hoped that in the event of the downfall of the imperial government the foreign Powers interested in maintaining the integrity of China will point out that the transfer of the capital from Pekin to Nanking will be inimical to the interests of China, and the general situation become more disturbed than it is at present.

The patriotic funds being raised among the Manchu princes in order to carry on the campaign for the suppression of the revolution has realized up to the present \$50,000 (approximately \$500,000).

It is stated in authoritative circles that Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Minister of Justice in the republican cabinet, has telegraphed from Nanking to Yuan Shih-kai proposing an extension of the armistice between the imperial and republican forces for twelve days.

It is reported that Sir John N. Jordan, the British Minister, has informed Yuan Shih-kai that Great Britain would not be satisfied with any government of which Yuan was the head.

The whole of the Imperial army at Hankow has started on the way to Honan, the object of encountering and destroying a revolutionary army operating there. The imperial troops intend to recapture several towns in the Province of Honan and Southern Chih-li, which have gone over to the revolutionists.

Mons. Sheline, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, first communicated the Russian demands concerning Mongolia verbally, but the Chinese Foreign Office, at the Premier's request, asked Mons. Sheline to put the demands of his government into writing.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander in chief of the American troops in the Philippines, made a short partying speech to the officers and men of the expedition just before the transport steamed. He urged the troops to show pride in their American citizenship while they were on foreign soil.

The Chinese, he said, were worthy of a square deal and he expected the American soldiers to treat them in a worthy way. He begged the officers and men to be very particular in regard to courtesies and salutes to other foreign officers, and he impressed upon the men the necessity for maintaining their reputation for cleanliness and a neat personal appearance. He concluded by explaining the desirability of maintaining the most friendly relations with all foreigners with whom they should come into contact.

MANCHU MESSAGE SENT  
THROUGH THE HERALD

Mr. J. K. Ohl Selected by Chinese  
Dynasty to Send Out Appeal to the World.

[From Uncle Remus's Home Magazine.]  
Out of the Orient comes a message from the tottering Manchu dynasty to the American people. From among a score of correspondents—English, French, German, Russian, Italian, American—Yuan Shih-kai selected Colonel J. K. Ohl, chief of the New York Herald's China Bureau, to deliver the Manchu appeal to America, and through America to the world at large.

In addition, it was the first statement made by the Premier. Premier Yuan could not have selected an able or more understanding correspondent to convey the Manchu message to the American people.

Colonel Ohl, who, as stated, is chief of the China Bureau of the New York Herald, is a Georgian by adoption. He was captured at the early age of fifteen by the Atlanta Constitution, on which he rose from office boy to reporter, to night editor, city editor and managing editor; he then became its Washington correspondent, pausing only long enough to accept an appointment as Colonel of the Governor's staff. From the Constitution, Colonel Ohl was called to the New York Herald. His present post with the HERALD carries with it the distinction of being the foremost American correspondent in the Far East. He has a wider experience than any other Oriental correspondent, having done Cuba, Japan, Corea, Manchuria, the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Burma and India. Without a doubt he is more conversant with the conditions in the Orient than any other American. He is the only man whose correspondence in the HERALD is signed.

Not only is Colonel Ohl a Southerner by adoption, but he married Miss Maude Annand Andrews, a niece of the famous General "Bob" Tombs, whose Ionian presence was equalled only by his wonderful eloquence. Miss Andrews was on the Constitution staff when she married Colonel Ohl. They have a charming daughter, with whom they were on the way to Georgia when the Chinese revolution forced Colonel Ohl to return to the Orient.

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AMERICANS ARE  
THREATENED BY  
PERSIAN CABINET

Treasury Officials Are Ordered  
to Turn Over Office  
Without Delay.

MONS. MORNARD  
TAKES OVER POST

Belgian Who Was Director of Customs Is Installed as Mr. Shuster's Successor.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.)  
HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 120 FLEET STREET,  
LONDON, FRIDAY.

The revised marriage service in which the word "obey" is omitted will be used in the Chapel Royal at the Savoy tomorrow when Miss Una Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale, R. N., and niece of Viscount Peel, will be married to Mr. Victor D. Duval.

The ceremony of giving the bride away will also be dispensed with, the bride's father simply leading her up the aisle and leaving her with the bridegroom.

Fire started in the smoke room, on the upper deck, yesterday morning, when the vessel was 130 miles from Malin Head. The blaze assumed alarming proportions and there was considerable excitement, but the prompt work of the crew confined the fire to the smoke room, which was destroyed. No one was injured.

Mr. Cairns having an appointment with the Russian Minister at the Russian legation at that hour, replied requesting a postponement till later in the afternoon. Mons. Mornard replied that he must come, and he came.

Finding himself unable to take over the office in Mr. Cairns' absence, he came again at ten o'clock this morning. At Mr. Cairns' request, he then produced a letter from the Cabinet authorizing him to take over the Treasury immediately and saying that any delay on the part of Mr. Cairns or the other Americans would be followed by their immediate dismissal and suitable punishment.

Mr. Cairns states that this was the first intimation he received requiring him to hand over the office, though, like Mr. Shuster before him he has been only desirous to find anyone authorized to take it over. He informed Mons. Mornard that Mr. Shuster had made the transfer to him in proper legal form and received a receipt and full quitance he would like the same from Mons. Mornard. The latter said he had no instructions to recognize Mr. Cairns and he must simply take possession of the books and office. This, thereupon, was done. Mons. Mornard and Mr. Cairns shook hands, but Mons. Vibier, Mons. Mornard's Belgian assistant, declined Mr. Cairns' proffered hand.

MR. SHUSTER'S AIDS  
ACCUSE MINISTER

Anxious to Leave Persia, They Say  
Mr. Russell Desires to  
Keep Them There.

HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY.

Mr. Frank S. Cairns, one of the Americans employed by Mr. W. Morgan Shuster to reorganize Persia's finances, has sent an appeal by cable to the State Department and to Representative William Sulzer, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, protesting against the attitude of Mr. Charles W. Russell, American Minister at Teheran.

The cablegram received by Mr. Sulzer says:—  
"Fourteen American officials affected by Russian ultimatum equally. Shuster desires release, same terms. Have presented claims Persian government for full salary of unexpired term, traveling expenses allowances. Anglo-Russian legations supporting claim in good faith. Persian Cabinet will obey their instructions."

"Department State influenced by American Minister here endeavoring to destroy our claims. Is obsessed with idea of compelling Americans remain in Persia regardless of our desires and unbearable conditions. Your assistance through State Department imperative."

Mr. Cairns yesterday sent a message asking that the department either stand aloof or take strong action as would enable them to obtain their pay and leave Persia. The message, which also contained severe criticism of Mr. Russell, was transmitted by Mr. Russell himself.

The State Department did not feel free to follow Mr. Cairns' suggestion that a strong note be addressed to Persia to pay the fourteen Americans in full, for the reason that the Americans have not been dismissed by the Persian government, and consequently have no such claim as Mr. Shuster had for payment of their guaranteed salaries.

Mr. Shuster, the department explains, has received \$50,000 from Persia, according to the terms of his contract, because Persia found it necessary to dismiss him. The fourteen assistants have not been dismissed, but, according to the State Department, desire to be dismissed, with the understanding that they are to be paid the full amount of their contracts. In these premises Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, does not feel that he can make any claim, as some of the men have done only a few weeks' work for Persia.

In the event that they desire to leave Persia without carrying out their contracts, the State Department has instructed Mr. Russell to work for a compromise in their behalf.

WILL OBTAIN BRIDE'S  
PROMISE TO OBEY

Revised Marriage Service Will  
Be Used at Miss Dugdale's  
Wedding To-Day.

## ANOTHER CHANGE ALSO

Her Father Will Not "Give Bride  
Away" When She Becomes Mrs.  
Victor Duval in London.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.)  
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FIRE IN SMOKE ROOM  
OF STEAMSHIP AT SEA

GREENOCK, Friday.—Passengers on board the Allan Line steamship Pretorian, which left Philadelphia on December 29, by way of St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Glasgow, had an alarming fire experience on the last day of the voyage.

Fire started in the smoke room, on the upper deck, yesterday morning, when the vessel was 130 miles from Malin Head. The blaze assumed alarming proportions and there was considerable excitement, but the prompt work of the crew confined the fire to the smoke room, which was destroyed. No one was injured.

THE ARABIC FORCED  
TO SKIP QUEENSTOWN

QUEENSTOWN, Friday.—The steamship Arabic, which left New York on January 4 for Liverpool, was unable to land her passengers and mails here to-night, owing to the heavy weather. She proceeded for Liverpool.

BRITISH PROTEST ON  
PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

LONDON, Friday.—The Chamber of Commerce decided today to make representations to the government on the suggestion in President Taft's recent message to Congress that preference should be given to American ships as regards Panama Canal tolls.

MONS. DELCASSE  
DECLINES OFFICE

Erstwhile Minister of Marine Recommends Senator Raymond Poincaré for the French Premiership.

PARIS, Friday.—The gravity of the existing Ministerial crisis, the solution of which is not yet in sight, was shown by the fact that President Fallières to-day summoned in conference the leading statesmen of France to discuss the best means for the formation of a government strong enough to meet all current problems, both domestic and foreign, but especially foreign.

Mons. Leon Bourgeois, at one time Prime Minister, who has held nearly every portfolio in the Cabinet, to-day declined to accept the Premiership, advancing the state of his health as a reason for refusing, although it is generally understood he is a candidate for the Presidency of the republic and wishes to remain free from political trammels so as to make the race for Chief Executive of the republic in 1913.

Mons. Théophile Delcassé, Minister of Marine in the Cabinet, was next asked by Mons. Fallières to form a ministry, and he declined to do so, saying that he had declined the offer and recommended Senator Raymond Poincaré, erstwhile Minister of Public Works and Minister of Finance, as the man best fitted to solve the question. The exact reason for Mons. Delcassé's refusal is unknown, but it is understood that he does not consider himself possessed of qualities requisite to the Premiership, and in addition believes the Premiership would compel him to follow most closely the proceedings of Parliament and thus make it impossible for him to devote himself exclusively, as has been his custom, to the work of the Department of Marine.

Sensor Poincaré, when the office was tendered to him, requested of President Fallières time for reflection. He will not give a definite answer until to-morrow. Personally he is in favor of a member of the Chamber of Deputies holding the reins of government and in the event of his refusal to accept the post it seems most likely that Mons. Aristide Briand will be recalled to conduct the government.

A striking feature of the present crisis is the emphasis laid by President Fallières in his official communications on the foreign policy of France, especially the Franco-German accord and its position before the Senate.

The suggestion of Mons. Delcassé for the Premiership caused the greatest interest throughout France. It might be said that the country was divided into two camps, one earnestly desiring to see Mons. Delcassé Premier or in the Foreign Office, as a lesson to Germany, and the other opposing his occupation of an office which deals with foreign relations through the fear that he might bring about complications with Germany.

All groups of the majority are united in the belief that the present crisis demands a Cabinet headed by a man strong and capable enough to command the confidence and support of both House and Parliament.

MANY AMERICANS  
HOSTS IN PARIS

Current Week One of Unusual  
Social Activity in French  
Capital.

## MISS REED GIVES A TEA

Mrs. Singer, Miss Singer and Comtesse Rene de Cortlegon Among  
Her Guests.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.)  
HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,  
PARIS, FRIDAY.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds have returned to their Paris residence after a few weeks in England.

Mr. Lloyd Warren, after a short sojourn in Paris, left here today for Cairo.

Mr. Warren D. Robbins, secretary at the American Embassy, left here today for Pau.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, of New York, have arrived in Paris, and after a sojourn of a few days they will go to St. Moritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Graves have returned to Paris after spending three weeks in Morocco with Mr. Maxwell Blake, the American Consul at Tangier, and Mrs. Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Starr, of New York, have arrived at the Hotel de Crillon from Boulogne by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. John Work Garrett, of Baltimore, have arrived at the Crillon, having crossed on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mr. H. C. Ide, American Minister to Spain, and Miss Ide have left Paris for Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams and family, of New York, have returned to the Hotel Westminster after a ten months' tour in the South of France, Italy and Germany.

Rear Admiral Raymond S. Rodgers, Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Rodgers have left for Nice.

Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt and Mr. P. C. Cadwalader, of New York, have left Paris for Egypt.

Mrs. Amory Moore, of New York, has arrived at the Crillon.

Mr. W. J. Baird and family, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Shaw and Miss Alice Lovering, of Boston; Miss K. E. Silsbee, of Beverly, Mass., and Mrs. W. L. Stevens, of Hoboken, have arrived at the Hotel de France at Choiseul.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vandervelt have left Paris for Monte Carlo.

Mrs. Barton French is leaving Paris for Berlin, to be presented at court.

Mrs. J. Lawrence has returned to Paris after a visit to Mme. Henri Schneider at the Château de Rivaux.

There has been a great deal of entertaining among the American colony last week. Miss Fanny Reed had a tea party at the beginning of the week. Her guests included Mrs. Marcelin Singer and Miss Singer, Comtesse René de Cortlegon and Mrs. J. Lawrence.

Mrs. Eads Hazard gave a reception at her residence in the rue Chaligny as a farewell to her friend, Miss Tracey, who has been visiting her for several weeks and has since left Paris for Rome. The guests included Mr. Payson, Mrs. Paine, Miss Mary Lee, Miss Fairchild, General and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet and Mrs. Postler.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris Thompson gave a house warming at their new apartment, in the avenue du Bois de Boulogne, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. George Howland, Miss Spencer Biddle, Mrs. Stellwag, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley and Mr. Spencer Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Congdon held a reception at their studio, in the Boulevard Raspail, for Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith, a New York artist, and Mrs. Beckwith.

Among the guests was Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dalila, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hawthorne and Miss Celia Waterlow.

Mrs. George B. Newton gave a Twelfth Night party at her residence, in the Avenue Kleber. Among their guests were Mrs. Peter Larson, Mrs. John William Stewart and Miss C. Fuller.

Mrs. F. Jennings Parsons gave a dance for young people on Wednesday.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Harjes Gardiner, Miss Fish and Miss Pomeroy.

Miss Lee had dinner at the Hotel Majestic with Judge Norris and Miss S. Cassandra Lee, previous to the latter's departure for Nice.

Mrs. Henry T. Dorrice's receptions have been suspended owing to the death of her brother, Mr. W. B. Schermerdorn.

SON ON TRIAL AS  
SLAYER OF BARON

PARIS, Friday.—A sensational murder trial in which several members of an aristocratic family are involved opened today at Caen and is being followed throughout France with absorbing interest. A lad of eighteen is accused of slaying his father, the Baron de Courville, at the instigation of his mother and with the complicity of others of the family.

The Courville family lived in a château at Fresne-la-Mère, in the Département of Calvados, and it is alleged that the Baroness, whose allowance had been cut off by her husband, because she was a confessed victim of alcohol, had held a family council which discussed the best means of removing the Baron. Both strangulation and hanging were considered impracticable by the members of the family. Three attempts to poison the Baron were made, but all proved unsuccessful.

ITALIAN SQUADRON DESTROYS  
GUNBOAT FLOTILLA IN  
THE RED SEA.

Heavy Loss of Life  
Failing to Plant an Effective Shot.

## TURKS DISPLAY NO SKILL AT GUNNERY.

Failing to Plant an Effective Shot.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.)  
PUERTO PLATA, Friday.—The German steamship Sardinia, from Jamaica, arrived here today. Señor Don Federico Velazquez, at one time Dominican Minister of Finance, was a passenger. He is going to St. Thomas. He was not permitted to come ashore, and only the Governor and three others visited him.

Señor Velazquez in an interview said that, as a member of the late President Caceres' government, he never thought of self, although he was the principal factor in the Cabinet. He is anxious that his work be remembered and intends to become again an active figure in politics.

He is going to St. Thomas with the object of making an arrangement with Señor Vasquez, who was at one time President, and is expected to help Señor Velazquez in his fight for the Presidency. The latter says he will never appeal to arms to reach that position, as a revolution would cause the United States to annex the Republic. Of this, he says, he has the deepest conviction.

"Although violently driven from the work I had begun of saving the country," he said, "I feel I must complete the task. He appears to be satisfied that the financial disorder is at an end."

As soon as the Italian war ships encountered the Turkish vessels a short distance out of the Bay of Kufunda they sent shots across their bows and called on the Turks to surrender. The Turkish vessels gave no sign of compliance and the Italians immediately opened a terrific fire, throwing a hail of shells from their broadsides. The Turkish gunboats replied feebly but did not succeed in hitting the Italian vessels. All of the Turkish gunboats were soon on fire and in a few minutes began to sink. Boats were lowered from the Italian war ships and went to the rescue of the Turkish seamen.

During the brief battle the Turkish gunners displayed utter lack of skill, their small guns being fired wildly.

The identity of the Italian ships were not directed at the Turkish yacht Fauvette, which accompanied the gunboats, and she was the only vessel of the Turkish flotilla which was not destroyed.

A brief official note issued this afternoon says:—  
"The Italian fleet in the Red Sea encountered today and destroyed seven Turkish gunboats and captured a Turkish armed yacht. The Turkish war ships offered a violent resistance, but no loss was sustained by the Italians."

The reports of the action are forwarded by the Italian commander.

Turkey possessed at the beginning of the war twenty-four gunboats of various classes. The Pelik-Shevet, the Berk-Salvet and the Pelik-Derla, of 775 tons each; the Barkislar, the Nourbahr and the Narchelli, the Tchakpouk and the Refadi, of 232 tons each; the Zuhri and the Kidul-Bahir, of 650 tons each; the Castamoni and the Yozgad, of 155 tons each; the Barkislar, the Nourbahr and five others of the same class, all about 138 tons, and the Seyad and the Frat, of 209 tons, composed the whole list. They were armed with 4-inch guns, ranging down to 6-inch Krupp rifles to one pounders, but all the vessels carried machine guns. Their speed ranged from ten to twenty-two knots.

The Italian vessels that participated in the battle have been cruising in the Red Sea since the beginning of the war. Masawa, in the Italian colony of Eritrea, is the base from which they operate. On several occasions they have bombarded villages and forts along the Arabian coast, which they search day and night for contraband ships and for evidences of a concentration of Turkish troops.

ago they bombarded Sheikh Said, Mocha and Akaba.

LONDON HEARS TURKS' SHIPS WERE UNARMED

LONDON, Friday.—The Turkish vessels destroyed by the Italian war ships were those which took refuge at Suez several weeks ago, according to a despatch to a news agency from Rome. As a result of protests by Italy, the despatch adds, the Egyptian authorities disarmed the vessels, and the Turkish commander subsequently obtained permission to leave. While departing the flotilla was overtaken by the Italian war ships and sunk.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS  
MAKE HEAVY GAINS

Capture Thirteen Seats, Including  
Seven from Radicals and  
Four from Liberals.

Berlin (La Presse special), Saturday.—So far as the results of the general elections for the Reichstag which were held yesterday throughout the Empire are known they show a net gain to the socialist party of thirteen seats. A surprising feature of this result is that the gains of the socialist party were made at the expense, not of the reactionary parties, but at that of the radicals and liberals, the former contributing four and the latter seven of the seats.

One hundred and fifty-eight members have been elected and there will be a second ballot in 24 districts. Those elected so far are 82 conservatives, 42 centrists and 34 socialists. The second ballots include 19 conservatives, 5 anti-socialists, 19 centrists, 26 national liberals, 17 progressives and 4 socialists.

The conservatives lost 5 seats and gained 1, the anti-socialists lost 2, the centrists lost 3, the socialists gained 15 and lost 2 and the progressives lost 6.

The socialists made gains in the following cities:—  
From the radicals—At Breslau, where the socialist leader, Herr Edward Bernstein, was elected; Stettin, Königsberg, Bremen, Naumburg, Zittau and Hof.

From the liberals—At Magdeburg, Annaburg, the country districts of Reuss and Brandenburg.

From the centrists—At Reichenbach. From the conservatives—In Reuss and at Braunschweig and Kassel.

The present Reichstag, the twelfth since the union of Germany, expires next month, five years after its election in 1907.

The popular vote in 1907 was as follows:—  
Conservatives.....2,060,000  
Centre (clerical and Catholic).....2,145,000  
National Liberal.....1,736,000  
Freisinn (radical).....1,511,000  
Socialist.....825,000  
Minor parties (Poles, etc.).....745,000

SENIOR FINANCIER  
PLANS TO FIGHT

Erstwhile Dominican Finance Minister Wants to Be President Without a Revolution.

BRITAIN PREPARES  
FOR COAL STRIKE

America and Germany Ready to Send  
Large Quantities of Fuel,  
Workmen Hear.

LONDON, Friday.—The final ballots of the English coal miners for or against a national strike, which will affect nine hundred thousand men, are being cast this afternoon. It is already known that the results will show a vote overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

A full month, however, must elapse before the miners can become effective, as the miners are under agreement to give notice to quit work.

In the event of a strike the Transport Workers' Federation probably will aid the miners by refusing to handle the coal, which both America and Germany are said to be ready to send here in large quantities.

The price of coal was advanced seven-fifths cents to eighty-four cents a ton at a meeting of the Coal Exchange to-day.

WHITE STAR LINE  
TAKES AN APPEAL

LONDON, Friday.—The White Star Steamship line has entered an appeal against the decision of the Admiralty Court which found that the pilot of the Olympic was to blame for the collision with the British cruiser Hawke near Osborne Bay, on the north side of the Isle of Wight, on September 30. Both vessels were severely damaged.

HERR HUMPERDINCK BETTER.

Berlin, Friday.—The condition of Professor Engelbert Humperdinck, who has been seriously ill for some time